

401 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

(405-362 BC) ARTAXERXES II. MNEMON  
(or GOOD MEMORY)

Grandson of Artaxerxes I and  
King of Persia (405-362 BC)

His brother CYRUS the Younger  
revolted against him and was  
defeated at the battle of CONAXA

~~Jan 1, -400 = Jan 1, 401 BC~~ Astronomers

$$(6664 - 2352)(365.25) = 1574958$$

$$(4712 - 400)(365.25) = 1574958$$

$$\frac{1574958}{7} = \text{Rem} = 0$$

$\therefore$  It was MON

401 BC

The Retreat of the 10,000 (Cyrus was killed)  
ARTAXERXES II had succeeded to the  
Persian throne which CYRUS (his brother)  
claimed. Cyrus raised an army  
and hired 13000 Greeks to aid him. He  
met Artaxerxes II in battle at CUNAXA  
where he would have been successful  
but in an attempt to kill his brother  
was himself killed, his army then  
retreating to the hills, leaving the

Greeks, who remained & became victorious  
over the Persians. The Persian King invited  
the Greek General (under a truce) to a  
banquet where they all were murdered,  
at the instigation of TISSAPHERNES.

The Greeks chose new generals and retreated  
through the enemies' country & reached  
Greece in safety. XENOPHON, the Great Greek Historian  
was one of the commanders of the retreating  
Army

401 BC

Persia: Revolt of Cyrus; battle  
of Cunaxa.

Retreat of the Ten Thousand  
Greeks led by Xenophon

401 BC

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Defeat of CYRUS II at CUNAXA.

Retreat of XENOPHON'S "Ten Thousand"

SOPHOCLES' 'OEDIPUS at COLONUS'

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(? - 401BC) CYRUS the Younger

The Second son of DARIUS NOTHUS. He is the hero of XENEPHON'S ANABASIS. He led a rebellion against his elder brother ARTAKERXES MNEMON. (In 404BC). in its

Failure, though sentenced to death, was pardoned by his mother's intervention and made SATRAP of a province of Asia Minor. He left SARDIS in 401BC with a force of 100,000 Asiatics and 18,000

paid Greek soldiers under the pretense  
of punishing the robbers of Pisidia.  
Antiochus, being told of his brother's treachery,  
met him in a battle in CUNAXA, about  
60 miles from BABYLON. CYRUS was defeated  
and slain, though the Greek soldiers  
were victorious over those immediately  
opposed to battle to them.

The retreat of the 10,000 Greeks  
through the highlands of Armenia  
back to the sea in the depth of winter  
forms the subject of XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.



401BC

Retreat of 10,000.

ANABASIS

story' collected by  
CLEARCHUS

There were Greek mercenaries hired  
by Prince Cyrus <sup>the younger</sup> of Persia to help  
him wrest the throne from his  
brother, King Artaxerxes. After marching  
across Asia Minor to Babylonia, the  
Greeks suddenly found themselves  
faced with disaster. Cyrus was  
killed in battle at CUNAXA <sup>(401BC)</sup> and  
the Greek staff officers were lured

into a "peace conference" trap and  
treacherously murdered. Rather than  
surrender, the tough, disciplined  
Greeks decided to fight their way back  
to Europe. They elected new officers and  
began their long retreat under the  
leadership of XENOPHON. They moved  
through hostile country, north to Black Sea,  
then to the west and safety. The 10,000  
marched 1,300 mi from Sardis to CONAXIA and more  
than 900 mi from there to Trapezus (Home)

040 AC

the Persians, now controlled by Artaxerxes II took revenge on the Greeks in Asia Minor for the help given by the Greeks to Cyprus.

The Spartan King AGESILAUS sent aid to these cities & was victorious

401 BC

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CYRUS, the YOUNGER was defeated

Retreat of 10,000 Greeks under  
XENOPHON.

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CYRUS attacked his brother  
ARTAXERXES II of Persia and  
was slain at CUNAXA

401 → 400 BC

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Retreat of the 10,000 under  
Xenophon

401 BC

Battle of CUNAXA. Greek  
mercenary army and Persian  
rebels suffered crushing defeat  
by superior Persian army led  
by ARTAXERXES II at CUNAXA  
in Babylonia.